



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**GERMAN EMPIRE.****Measures at German Ports Against Cholera.**

Cholera having been officially declared present at Palermo, an order of the imperial chancellor dated July 7 declares all vessels, with their passengers and crews, arriving at German ports from Palermo to be subject to sanitary inspection before being granted pratique.

**HAWAII.****Record of Plague Infection.**

The last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910. The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910.

A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910; 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911, and 1 fatal case was reported April 19.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911. A plague-infected rat was found at Hilo during the week ended June 10, 1911.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, July 10:

**HONOLULU.**

*Week ended July 8, 1911.*

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	460
Rats trapped.....	448
Mongoose trapped.....	12
Examined bacteriologically.....	388
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	56
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	40
<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	128
<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	224
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720

**INDIA.****CALCUTTA—Cholera, Plague, and Smallpox.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports, June 29:

During the week ended June 10 there were reported at Calcutta 51 deaths from cholera, 38 from plague, and 1 from smallpox; in all Bengal, 57 cases of plague with 54 deaths; in all India, 7,082 cases of plague with 6,649 deaths.

**ITALY.****PALERMO—Status of Cholera—Smallpox—Inspection of Vessels.**

Surg. Eager reports, July 17:

The last official report received from the central Italian Government through the American embassy at Rome gives for the period of July 7 to July 11, 1911, inclusive, 84 cases of cholera, with 27 deaths, at Palermo, and 6 cases, with 3 deaths, in the Province of Palermo.

Although it is now midsummer and cholera has been present in Palermo for many weeks, the death rate from all causes, though some days double what it is under normal conditions, remains almost